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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Report of the Executive Director

Summary

This document is submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and Governing Council decision 24 (III) of 30 April 1975. It reports on action taken pursuant to that Governing Council decision, as well as to decision 66 (IV) of 13 April 1976: gives information on developments in respect of conventions in the field of the environment up to 30 August 1990; and outlines action taken to keep the Governing Council informed of the status of existing conventions and protocols.

Suggested action by the Governing Council

The Council may wish to take note of the present report and authorize the Executive Director to transmit it, together with any comments made by delegations on the report, to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, in accordance with resolution 3436 (XXX).

The Council may also wish to call on States that have not already signed, ratified, acceded to and implemented conventions in the field of the environment to do so.

A. INTRODUCTION

1. By its decision 24 (III), the Governing Council urged all States entitled to become parties to existing conventions and protocols in the field of the environment to do so as soon as possible and requested the Executive Director to inform the Governing Council at each session about the status of both new and existing conventions in the field of the environment. Each report was to include information about ratifications, accessions, and dates of entry into force and to summarize the decisions of various Governments regarding their participation in environmental conventions.

2. Subsequently, by resolution 3436 (XXX), the General Assembly expressed concern that existing international conventions or protocols in the field of the environment had not yet received the wide acceptance and application they deserved and requested the Governing Council to keep the Assembly informed annually of any new convention concluded in that field and of the status of existing conventions.

3. The information contained in the present report is taken from replies by Governments to the Executive Director's letter of 25 July 1990 and from direct responses by international organizations serving as depositaries. Unless otherwise indicated, the present report reflects the status of conventions and protocols as at 30 August 1990. It takes into account information received by the UNEP secretariat up to 26 November 1990. Information received after this date will be reflected in the Executive Director's report on this subject to the Governing Council at its seventeenth session.

4. Basic information on the objectives, provisions, signatories of, and parties to a wide range of agreements in this area may be found in the 1991 edition of the UNEP "Register of international treaties and other agreements in the field of the environment" (UNEP/GC.16/Inf.1).

B. DEPOSITARIES

5. The following Governments and international organizations reported on the status of conventions for which they serve as depositaries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Malaysia, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America; the United Nations Secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Labour Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Council of Europe, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States, the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific, and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation.

C. NEW MULTILATERAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

6. The secretariat has been informed that the following international conventions in the field of the environment have entered into force:

(a) The Agreement for Co-operation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea By Oil and Other Harmful Substances (Bonn, 1983) - entered into force on 1 September 1989;

(b) The Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific (Apia, 1976) - entered into force on 28 June 1990;

(c) The Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (Noumea, 1986) - entered into force on 18 August 1990;

(d) The Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping (Noumea, 1986) - entered into force on 18 August 1990;

(e) The Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution Emergencies in the South Pacific Region (Noumea, 1986) - entered into force on 18 August 1990;

(f) The Additional Protocol to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals During International Transport (Strasbourg, 1979) - entered into force on 7 November 1989;

(g) The European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes (Strasbourg, 1986) - will enter into force on 1 January 1991;

(h) The Agreement on the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, 1988) - entered into force on 11 January 1990;

(i) The Protocol Amending the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft of 1972 (Oslo, 1983) - entered into force on 1 September 1989;

(j) The Amendments to Annexes I and II to the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft of 1972 (Oslo, 1985) - entered into force on 11 May 1990;

(k) The Amendments of November 1983 to the Plant Protection Agreement for Asia and the Pacific Region - entered into force on 23 April 1990.

7. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal was adopted at Basel on 22 March 1989.

8. The Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Drift Nets in the South Pacific was adopted at Wellington on 23 November 1989.

9. The International Convention on Salvage was adopted at London on 28 April 1989.

10. The Protocol for the Conservation and Management of Protected Marine and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific was adopted at Paipa on 21 September 1989.

11. The Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Radioactive Contamination was adopted at Paipa on 21 September 1989.

12. The Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region was adopted at Kingston on 18 January 1990.

13. The Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) were adopted at London on 29 June 1990 and will enter into force on 7 March 1991.

14. The Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) was adopted at London on 29 June 1990.

D. CHANGES IN THE STATUS OF EXISTING CONVENTIONS

15. Afghanistan signed the Basel Convention on Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

16. Albania acceded to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (1976), the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (1976), the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (1976), the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (1980) and the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982).

17. Antigua and Barbuda ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982).

18. Argentina acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1979), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), the Convention on Assistance in case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986), and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

19. Australia became a Party to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (Revised text of 1978), the Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific (1976), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and the Environment of the South Pacific Region (1986), the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Pollution in the South Pacific Region (1986) and the Protocol for the Prevention of the Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping (1986).

20. Austria became a Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1976), the Additional Protocol to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals During International Transport (1979), the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1979), the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emission of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1988), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986), the Convention on Assistance in Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

21. Bahrain acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1978) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

22. Bangladesh became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) and the Agreement on the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific (NACA) (1988).

23. Belgium became a Party to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979), the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

24. Bolivia became a Party to the Convention Concerning Safety in the Use of Asbestos (1986) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

25. Botswana ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982).

26. Brazil became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Convention Concerning Prevention and Control of Occupational Hazards Caused by Carcinogenic Substances and Agents (1974), the Convention Concerning Occupational Health Services (1985), the Convention Concerning Safety in the Use of Asbestos (1986) and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982).

27. Brunei Darussalam acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

28. The Republic of Bulgaria became a Party to the Protocol to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1988).

29. Burkina Faso acceded to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973), the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979), the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987).

30. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic became a Party to the Protocol to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1988).

31. Cameroon became a Party to the Convention Concerning Safety in the Use of Asbestos (1986), the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) and signed the Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988).

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32. Canada became a Party to the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980), the amendment of 29 June 1990 to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

33. Cape Verde ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982).

34. Chad became a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973), the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987).

35. Chile became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988), signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989), the Protocol for the Conservation and Management of Protected Marine and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific (1989) and the Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Radioactive Contamination (1989).

36. China became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Agreement on the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific (NACA) (1988), the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980), the Plant Protection Agreement for Asia and the Pacific Region (1956) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

37. Colombia acceded to the International Tropical Timber Agreement (1983), the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989), the Protocol for the Conservation and Management of Protected Marine and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific (1989), the Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Radioactive Contamination (1989) and the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1990).

38. Cuba became a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973) and signed the 1990 Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1986).

39. Cyprus became a Party to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972), the Convention Concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment (1981), the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

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40. The Czechoslovakia became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Convention Concerning Prevention and Control of Occupational Hazards Caused by Carcinogenic Substances and Agents (1974), the Convention Concerning the Protection of Workers Against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment Due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration (1977), the Convention Concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment (1981) and the Convention Concerning Occupational Health Services (1985).

41. Denmark became a Party to the Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

42. Ecuador became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Convention Concerning Safety in the Use of Asbestos (1986) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989), the Protocol for the Conservation and Management of Protected Marine and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific (1989) and the Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Radioactive Contamination (1989).

43. Egypt acceded to the Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment (1982), the Protocol Concerning Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in cases of Emergency (1982) and the Joint Protocol Relating to Applications of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988).

44. El Salvador signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

45. Equatorial Guinea acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987).

46. Ethiopia became a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

47. The European Economic Community became a Party to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes (1976).

48. Fiji became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific (1986), the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution Emergencies in the South Pacific Region (1986), the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping (1986) and the Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific (1976).

49. Finland became a Party to the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980), the Convention on Occupational Health Services (1985), the Additional Protocol to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals During International Transport (1979), the European Convention for

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the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes (1986), the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

50. France became a Party to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979), the Convention on the Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific (1976), the Convention for the Protection of Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (1986), the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping (1986), the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution Emergencies in the South Pacific Region (1986), the Convention for the Protection Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (1985), the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region (1985), the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency in the Eastern African Region (1986), the Protocol to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1988), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), the Convention on Assistance in case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986), and signed the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989), the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1990) and the Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988).

51. Gabon became a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973), the Convention for Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region (1981) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency in the West and Central African Region (1981).

52. Gambia acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987).

53. Ghana became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Convention for Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region (1981) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency in West and Central African Region (1981).

54. The German Democratic Republic became a Party to the 1979 Amendments to the International Plant Protection Convention (1951), the Convention Concerning Occupational Health Services (1985), the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

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55. The Federal Republic of Germany became a Party to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

56. Greece became a Party to the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

57. Guatemala became a Party to the Convention Concerning Occupational Health Services (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1978), the Convention Concerning Safety in the Use of Asbestos (1986), the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Carribean Region (1983), the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Carribean Region (1983), signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989) and the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1990).

58. Guinea-Bissau became a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

59. Haiti signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

60. Hungary became a Party to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989), the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) and the Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988).

61. Iceland became a Party to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purpose (1976) and the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986).

62. India signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

63. Ireland signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

64. Israel became a Party to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

65. Italy ratified the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or Their Transboundary Fluxes at Least by 30 per cent (1985), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

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66. Jamaica signed the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1990).

67. Jordan became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989), the Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment (1982) and the Protocol Concerning Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (1982).

68. Kenya ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982) and the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (1985), the Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region (1985) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency in the Eastern African Region (1985).

69. The Republic of Korea became a Party to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986) and the Convention on Assistance in the case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986).

70. Kuwait signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

71. Lebanon signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

72. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (1980), the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986).

73. Liechtenstein acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1987) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

74. Luxembourg signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

75. Malaysia became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987).

76. Malta became a Party to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Wastes and Other Matter (1972), the Convention Concerning Protection Against Hazards of Poisoning Arising from Benzene (1971), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973), the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (1980) and the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972).

77. Mauritania acceded to the Agreement for the Establishment of a Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in North-West Africa (as amended) (1970).

78. Mexico became a Party to the Convention Concerning Occupational Health Services (1985) and signed the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1990) and the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes or Their Disposal (1989).

79. Monaco became a Party to the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986).

80. Mongolia withdrew a reservation to article 9 of the Geneva Convention on the High Seas (1958).

81. Myanmar became a Party to the Agreement on the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific (NACA) (1988).

82. Nepal became a Party to the International Tropical Timber Agreement (1983) and the Agreement on the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific (NACA) (1988).

83. The Netherlands became a Party to the Additional Protocol to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals During International Transport (1979), the Agreement for Co-operation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil (1983), the Protocol Amending the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (1983), the Protocol Amending the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (1989), the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1988), and the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989) and the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Carribean Region (1990).

84. New Zealand accepted the Amendment of 29 June 1990 to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the 1979 Amendments to the International Plant Protection Convention (1951), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973), the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (1986), the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution in the South Pacific Region by Dumping (1986), the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution Emergencies in the South Pacific Region (1986) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

85. Nigeria became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), the Convention on Assistance in Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

86. Norway ratified the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989), the Protocol to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1988), the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes (1986) and the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals (1987).

87. Oman adhered to the International Plant Protection Convention (1951) and ratified the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention (1982).

88. Pakistan became a Party to the Agreement on the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific (NACA) (1988), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986).

89. Panama became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979), the International Tropical Timber Agreement (1983), and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989), the Protocol for the Conservation and Management of Protected Marine and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific (1989) and the Protocol for Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Radioactive Contamination (1989).

90. Papua New Guinea ratified the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (1986), the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping (1986), the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution Emergencies in the South Pacific Region (1986).

91. Peru became a Party to the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980), the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Area of the South-East Pacific (1981), the Agreement on Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Hydrocarbons or Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (1981), the Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Co-operation on Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Hydrocarbons or Other Harmful Substances (1983), the Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (1983) and signed the Protocol for the Conservation and Management of Protected Marine and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific (1989) and the Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Radioactive Contamination (1989).

92. Phillipines signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

93. Poland became a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973), the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988), and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

94. Portugal became a Party to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation Between Territorial Communities or Authorities (1980), the International Tropical Timber Agreement (1983) (and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

95. Romania became a Party to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986).

96. Saint Christopher and Nevis adhered to the International Plant Protection Convention (as amended) (1951).

97. Saint Lucia signed the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1989).

98. Saint Vincent and the Granadines became a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973), the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Carribean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Carribean Region (1983).

99. San Marino became a Party to the Convention Concerning Occupational Health Services (1985).

100. Saudi Arabia ratified the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986).

101. Singapore became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987).

102. The Solomon Islands became a Party to the 1979 Amendments to the International Plant Protection Convention (1951), the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (1986), the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution Emergencies in the South Pacific Region (1986), and the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping (1986).

103. Somalia ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982).

104. South Africa acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987).

105. Spain became a Party to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation Between Territorial Communities or Authorities (1980), the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes (1986), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

106. Sri Lanka ratified the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory species of Wild Animals (1979), the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) and the Agreement on the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific (NACA) (1988).

107. Sweden ratified the Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals (1987), the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes (1986) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

108. Switzerland ratified the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989) and signed the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes (1986).

109. The Syrian Arab Republic became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

110. Thailand became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes or Their Disposal (1989).

111. Togo acceded to the International Tropical Timber Agreement (1983).

112. Trinidad and Tobago became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) and signed the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1990).

113. Tunisia became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986).

114. Turkey became a Party to the Additional Protocol to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals During International Transport (1979) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes or Their Disposal (1989).

115. Uganda became a Party to the Convention Concerning Safety in the Use of Asbestos (1986).

116. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic became a Party to the Protocol to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1988).

117. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics became a Party to the Protocol to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1988) and signed the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

118. The United Arab Emirates acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

119. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland became a Party to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989) and the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1990).

120. The United States of America acceded to the International Tropical Timber Agreement (1983), the Protocol to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1988) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989) and the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1990).

121. Uruguay became a Party to the Convention Concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment (1981), the Convention Concerning Occupational Health Services (1985), the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) and signed the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

122. Vanuatu became a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

123. Venezuela became a Party to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971) and signed the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989) and the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1990).

124. Viet Nam acceded to the Agreement on the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific (NACA) (1988).

125. Western Samoa ratified the Convention on the Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific (1976), the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (1986), the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution Emergencies in the South Pacific Region (1986) and the Protocol for the Prevention of the Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping (1986).

126. The Democratic Peoples Republic of Yemen ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982).

127. Yugoslavia became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Convention Concerning Occupational Health Services (1985), the Convention Concerning Safety in the Use of Asbestos (1986) and the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea from Land-Based Sources (1980).

128. Zaire ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982) and acceded to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979).

129. Zambia became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987).

E. OTHER INFORMATION

130. The Government of Costa Rica has indicated that national initiatives have been commenced to become a Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986).

131. The Government of Israel reported that it intended to ratify the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (1980).

132. The Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein reported that it intends to ratify the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

133. The Government of Panama reported its intention to become a Party to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971), the Protocol to Amend the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1982), the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989), the Protocol for the Conservation and Management of Protected Marine and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific (1989) and the Protocol for the Conservation of the South-East Pacific Against Radioactive Contamination (1989).

134. The Government of the Republic of Suriname reported that it is in the process of adapting its national legislation so as to be able to become a Party to the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979), the International Tropical Timber Agreement (1983), the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

135. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago reported its intention to become a Party to the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989), the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (1972) and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), as modified by the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships.

136. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported its intention to ratify the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989) and the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes (1988).

137. The Government of Venezuela has reported its intention to become a Party to the International Convention for the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (1971) (as amended 1976 and 1984) and the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1969) (as amended in 1976 and 1984).